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town on the 20th instant, was announced as having
arrived at Halifax yesterday afternoon; but our
agent at that port telegraphed to us, at eight
o'clock in the evening, that the report was false.

By the steamer Greole, which arrived at this
port yesterday, we have received some days later
from Havana and St. Domingo. The details are,
however, of little importance. Our correspond-
ents' letters will be found elsewhere.

Our despatches from San Francisco announce
the wreck of the Russian war steamer Novich on
Point Keys, at the north entrance of the harbor,
during a fog, on Friday last. The officers and crew
were saved. She was from Hakodadi, Japan.

The wrecked Russian officers report that Japanese
accounts reached Hakodadi on the 20th of
August that the British fleet, which had been de-
spatched to Kagoshima to demand the surrender of
the murderers of Mr. Richardson, encountered a
heavy fire from the masked batteries of the Japa-
nese, which riddled the greater portion of the
fleet, and caused the balance to retire from the
contest.

The fleet of foreign naval vessels in our harbor
was reinforced yesterday by the arrival of three
English and one French steam ships of war. The
English vessels are the

Nile, line-of-battle ship, from Halifax.
Immatricule, frigate, from Bermuda.
Nimble, despatch boat, from Halifax.

The French vessel is the
Guerriere, frigate, from Halifax.

The French steam frigate Bellone was reported
below last night.

Colonel Loomis, of the celebrated "Loomis Bat-
tery," has received a despatch from Chattanooga
stating that the five guns of his battery, which
were captured by the enemy in the early part of
the battle of Chattanooga, were recaptured before
the battle was over.

The Board of Supervisors met yesterday. A
communication from the Comptroller, asking that
\$754 be appropriated for additional election
expenses, was referred to the Committee on An-
nual Taxes. A resolution by Supervisor Tweed,
to divide the city into twelve election districts,
was tabled. The balance of the business which
came up was of very little public interest.

There were three subscriptions to the \$2,000,000
draft exemption fund yesterday, amounting to-
gether to \$1,200. This makes the total \$84,800.

In the Surrogate's Court yesterday, the will of
Dr. Berrien was still further adjourned, the parties
having initiated negotiations for a compromise.

The case of the children of the late Dr. Stewart,
where the right of guardianship is contested be-
tween a second cousin and the stepmother, was
tried, and a decision reserved. The proceedings
against George B. Collyer, administrator of Thomas
Collyer's estate, involving the question of the
value of the Daniel Drew and other accounts,
was then proceeded with. Quite a scene occurred
in Court between Gen. Sandford and the witness
Collyer, and the Surrogate was obliged to inter-
pose his authority to enforce order.

The market for beef cattle was completely
drowned, the receipts for the week exceeding those
of any previous one on record, and reaching 7,051
head. Of course the market was not buoyant;
yet prime cattle brought fair prices, or 10c.
to 11c. Poor cattle were 8c. to 9c. The range
was from 6c. to 11c.—general selling
prices 8c. to 10c.—and the average price
about 9c. Nearly all sold; but the market at
the close was a very hard one. Cows were in re-
quest, and firm at \$3 to \$3.50. Yearlings were steady at
5c. to 7c. Sheep and lambs were very
plenty, and about 25c. lower. Sales were at \$2
a 5c. chiefly at \$1.50 a \$2.25. Swine were a shade
higher. Corn fed sold at 45c. to 55c., and
stuffed at 45c. a 55c. The receipts were 7,251
beef cattle, 105 cows, 694 yearlings, 18,132 sheep
and lambs, and 20,244 swine.

The stock market was better yesterday, and there was
a generally better feeling all round. The advance of the
day was a 1 1/2 per cent. Gold rose to 145 1/2, closing at
145 1/2. Exchange advanced to 187 1/2 a 188. Money was
very easy—call loans 6 per cent.

Cotton was moderately active and was higher again
yesterday. There was more doing in breadstuffs, which
opened at advanced prices, but closed weaker. The pro-
vision trade was also brisker; pork and lard were firm.
Whiskey was depressed and a shade lower. A fair busi-
ness was reported in groceries, metals, oils, hay, leather,
salt and tallow at buoyant prices. Tobacco was in good
demand and very firm. Hemp, hides, sugar, fruit, seeds
and wheelbarrows were moderately sought after. At 10c.
to 12c. 20,000 tons of iron ore were sold, prime ranging
from \$6 to \$12.50. Wood was in fair demand. The
freight market was active. The week's exports of
domestic produce reached \$3,294,000.

Important Rebel News from Richmond—
The Failure of Bragg and the Danger
of Lee.

The news which we published this morning
from the rebellious States furnishes a gloomy
picture of the situation and prospects of Jeff.
Davis. Disappointed sorely in regard to Chat-
tanooga, the late dismal rejoicings at Rich-
mond over the fruitless defeat of Rosecrans are
turned into a more dismal apprehension as to
the safety of the army of Lee. His army was
depleted to enable Bragg to crush Rosecrans,
and then to wheel eastward, and with the com-
bined forces of Bragg and Lee, to crush our
Army of the Potomac, march into Washington,
and dictate a peace through the intervention of
England and France.

The programme was magnificent; but, failing
at Chattanooga, the danger to Lee is beginning
to be realized. The Richmond Examiner says
that "while events linger in Tennessee, the
situation in Northern Virginia has become
critical; that 'the enemy is preparing for a
general attack on the lines of the Rapidan, and
is massing his forces at Culpepper; that 'he
is also reconnoitering and encroaching on the
railroad (Gordonsville) and the river, and indi-
cates a determination to fight.' In connection
with this intelligence there are no more threat-
enings that 'the Yankees will be driven into the
Rappahannock, the Potomac, or behind the
fortifications of Washington, broken, routed
and in helpless confusion; but, on the con-
trary, the position of Lee is declared to be
'critical.'

This is our own impression, and we believe,
too, that Lee's difficulty is Meade's opportu-
nity. There are yet two months before him of
good campaigning weather in Virginia—Octo-
ber and November—and the fine Virginia
autumnal weather sometimes lasts till the mid-
dle of December. Here, surely, is margin enough
for the march of the Potomac army to Rich-
mond over all impediments. Still confronted
by Rosecrans, Bragg has been too seriously
crippled to reinforce Lee to any great extent; for
Atlanta is as important to Davis as Richmond.
But suppose that the army remaining with Lee
is still too nearly in numbers equal to the army
of Meade to justify an immediate advance, this
difficulty may be speedily remedied. Let a
call be made upon New York, Pennsylvania
and other convenient States for a body of thirty
or forty thousand militia for sixty days' active
service, and let these troops be placed in the
forts around Washington, and along the roads,
to defend the communications in the rear of
General Meade, and let the twenty, thirty or
forty thousand veteran troops of Heintzelman,
now in the Washington forts, be joined to the
Army of the Potomac, and it will be strong
enough to move onward, without serious inter-
ruption, to the very gates of Richmond; for

General Meade will be strong enough to detail,
in conjunction with General Keyes, a powerful
column up the peninsula, while the main army
is engrossing the attention of Lee from the
north.

Under this plan the militia forces indicated
may be in Washington, ready for service,
within three weeks; and in ten days thereafter
fifty thousand men may be put ashore at Har-
rison's Landing, on the James river, supported
by a flotilla of gunboats, or at West Point, on
the York river. And suppose they are checked
within five miles of Richmond by the rebel for-
tifications, with even a single battery of half a
dozen of Gillmore's Parrott guns Jeff Davis
may be shelled into a capitulation or a hasty
retreat from any one of the numerous available
points within five miles of the town.

Gillmore's long range Parrott guns will very
materially simplify the work of reducing both
Richmond and Mobile. We trust at all events,
that the hints thrown out from Richmond in re-
ference to Lee's situation will not be neglected
at Washington. We have no doubt that at this
juncture, considering the inevitable collapse of
the rebel financial paper money system,
with the fall of Richmond the war would be
ended; and we are sure that by the plan of op-
erations suggested Richmond could yet be cap-
tured before the meeting of Congress.

American Amateur Diplomats in Eu-
rope.

Colorado Jewett may be accurately defined
as a man of two ideas and much correspond-
ence. His two ideas are peace and Colorado
gold. His correspondence is, as we can assert
from long and cruel experience, a terrible bore.

After Inspector Boole has abated all the other
nuisances which afflict this city, we shall request
him to suppress the Chevalier Jewett. During
the recent absence of this erratic diplomatist in
Europe he sent us so many letters that our
waste paper basket was constantly filled to
overflowing. Now, however, the Chevalier has
returned to this continent and is sojourning upon
the Canadian side of Niagara Falls, and his
letters are longer and more numerous and
not less trashy than ever. This fact convinces
us that the high rate of transatlantic postage
prevented the Chevalier from exercising his full
powers upon us during his European tour. We
hope, therefore, that he will soon go back to
Europe again, and that the next Congress will
at least double the rate of postage upon all his
epistles.

The Chevalier Jewett's last letter was accom-
panied by an immense "national appeal to the
Emperor Napoleon, the European governments,
President A. Lincoln, the Governors of the North-
ern States, Representative Vallandigham, with
a national prayer and a questioning of the puri-
ty of motives of Secretary Seward." This
transcendental document the Chevalier marked
"for publication." We mark it for oblivion.
Let the Chevalier Jewett take it to the
Tribune or the trunkmakers. Poor Greeley
employed the Colorado philosopher and
sent him to Europe. Why, then,
should we be tormented with his rubbish?
Greeley is the proper person to receive such
reports, and to read them and die. The private
note which is enclosed with this appeal is of far
more interest to us and the public. It restores
our equanimity to read that the Chevalier
Jewett confesses that he is afraid to come back
here lest he should be confined in Fort Lafay-
ette on bread and water, and without pen, ink
or paper. If he is certain that this fate awaits
him, we cordially invite him to return and sul-
fer. At present the Chevalier is with Vallan-
digham. "I leave to-night," says he, "to visit
Vallandigham. I design to keep him from
sleeping." Jewett, like Macbeth, can easily
murder sleep. "Then," adds this philosopher,
"for Europe, and form the gold companies and
resume mediation efforts." This is a very mild
way of stating that his former efforts have diamet-
rically failed. Colorado Jewett, great as he is at letter
writing, has made a fizzle of his amateur
diplomatic mission; and poor Greeley, his master,
ought to discharge him forthwith.

But, if the proverb that misery loves com-
pany be true, the Chevalier Jewett has a com-
panion in no less a personage than Mr. Thurlow
Weed. The article which we published yester-
day shows that Mr. Weed has made himself the
laughing stock of the world. Jewett has done
no more and no less. Seward sent Weed and
Greeley sent Jewett, and neither of these politi-
cal enemies can exult over the failure of the
other's special ambassador. It would be living
in a glass house and throwing stones. It would
be the pot calling the kettle black. If the
Chevalier Jewett has this slight advantage
that he can fall back upon his Colorado
gold, the Chevalier Weed can certainly
fall back upon his lucrative contracts. The
fact is that Thurlow Weed never under-
stood anything beyond the dirty little poli-
tics of this State, while Colorado Jewett
never understood anything at all. That
such men should be sent abroad upon amateur
diplomatic missions is extremely singular.
Why Seward should despatch Weed, and why
Greeley should despatch Jewett, are questions
which must take rank in history with the
famous inquiry in regard to the person who struck
William Patterson. Jewett has fidgetted and
worried and maneuvered himself through Eu-
rope, and written letters to Queen Victoria and
Louis Napoleon, and the other monarchs of the
Old World; but he has not succeeded either in
securing peace or organizing a single Colorado
mining company. Weed dined and wineed
with half the nobility of England, and bobbed
De Morny with historical references to Utrecht
and Dunkirk; but he only succeeded in being
humbugged by Mocquard and in diplomating
out of the Emperor's message a paragraph
which never was in it. Is this diplomacy? Are
these diplomatists? Seward and Greeley ought
to be ashamed of such agents.

The real diplomatist in this country is the
Chevalier Wikoff. President Lincoln is
fully aware of this fact, and has been keeping
one eye upon the Chevalier for some time past.
Now that Seward's and Greeley's envoys have
failed, President Lincoln is going to set his fa-
vorite to work. The Chevalier has that true
diplomatic faculty of being a friend of every-
body, which neither Jewett nor Weed possesses.
He is a friend of Mr. Lincoln and of Mrs. Lin-
coln. Mr. Seward respects and esteems him
highly. Mr. Stanton loves him like a
brother. Mr. Chase has been heard to say that
he would trust him with untold gold, if he had
it. Mr. Welles regards him as the most wide-
awake man in the country, next to the Secre-
tary of the Navy. It may be truly and diplo-
matically remarked of the Chevalier Wikoff
that none know him but to love him, none
name him but to praise. Palmerston fears, but
adores him. The Emperor Napoleon

been in prison with him; and a friendship
formed within dangerous as is permanent as
the stone walls which were silent but not un-
feeling witnesses of the tender and holy
alliance. In one of the cells of the fortress of
Ham the initials N. and W., carved with an
old nail and enclosed with a faint imita-
tion of a wreath of laurel, may doubt-
less be seen to this day. These facts
may seem trivial; but everything is of im-
portance at a crisis like this. A war with
France is impending, and these initials may
avert it. Can any one believe that Napoleon
would recognize the rebels, or permit in his
Mexican scheme, if the Chevalier Wikoff asked
him not to do it? Would Palmerston be a con-
federate with Jeff Davis if the Chevalier Wikoff
were in London? It is evident, then, that the
sooner the President sends off the Chevalier the
better; and we are glad to learn that there has
already been some preliminary telegraphing
upon the subject. The Chevalier Wikoff will
redeem the follies of the Chevaliers Jewett and
Weed, and restore the lost prestige of American
amateur diplomacy in Europe.

Jacobins and Loyal Leaguers.

The philosophers who sit at the feet of
Greeley have added another crotchet to the
many thousands already wriggling
and rioting in their poor muddled
brains. They have filed papers claiming a
patent right in the manufacture of the
next President of the United States, and all
who are not in full Jacobinical communica-
tion with their concern are solemnly warned "nei-
ther to meddle nor to make" with their mo-
nopoly, except on the following conditions:—

Any outsiders having loose political capital
to invest are not only at liberty to sink it, but
are warmly invited so to do, in the "consolidat-
ed Tribune Chase-Butler Presidential two and a
quarter per cents," with interest payable in
rebel currency, at the end of the Christian
era. Such small dealers, also, as desire to
go their little piles in such "fancy stocks" as
Cash Clay, of Kentucky, or Jim Lane, of Kan-
sas, may proceed in their ventures without ap-
prehension. The philosophers who sit at the
feet of Greeley will not put forth against such
speculators any of the awful powers with
which they claim to be endowed.

But let no circle or set of politicians embark
in any Presidential forecastings which have
not first received the approval of the great Ja-
cobin organ, under pain of being held and treat-
ed as "idlers, babblers and self-seekers of low
degree." To mention the name of "Honest Abe"
as even a possible, not to say probable, candi-
date for re-election, will be heretofore mis-
prision of treason; or to hint that McClellan,
Grant, Rosecrans, Meade, Gillmore, Thomas or
Banks might prove very available nags for a
carter on the Presidential course next year,
will subject the offender to—we know not what
penalties of Jacobinical wrath. The Tribune
claims the exclusive privilege of writing ar-
ticles upon this subject, and, while going ding
dong for Chase or Butler every second day,
its intermediate days are occupied by hypo-
critically deprecating any discussion of names
for the next National Convention to act upon.

In a word, the whole affair of the next Presi-
dency has been taken under the fostering
manipulation of the philosophers who sit at
Greeley's feet, and on the evening of "Tuesday,
November 8, 1864," but not any sooner, will
their decision on this momentous question be
made known. It is true that "on the Fourth
day of next July" they are willing to permit
the people "in their patriotic festivities to indi-
cate their preference respectively"—the word
"respectively" being, no doubt, intended to
limit the discussion as to whether Chase or
Butler shall be Mr. Lincoln's successor. "But,
until the Fourth of July next," all President
making, except by the Tribune, is to be "scrup-
ulously left to those who would increase our
internal distractions and inflame our party con-
tentions, in order to give aid and comfort to
the Confederate traitors."

This programme is not a bad one, and is
strictly in the line of historical precedent. It
was at the festival held in the Champs de Mai
that the original Jacobins of the first French
Revolution caused the picture symbolizing the
truths of the Christian religion to be publicly
burned—this picture being used as a screen
behind which, and to be revealed by its destruc-
tion, stood the crowned statue of the Goddess
of Reason. It was at this festival that atheism
was enthroned as the